

COUNTY OF DERBY.

BAKEWELL

Rural District Council.

Annual Report

OF THE

NORTH RURAL SANITARY
DISTRICT,

FOR THE YEAR 1912,

BY

PHILIP S. FENTEM, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL,

ALFRED HAWES,

CLERK.

Dr. Fentem's Annual Report, 1912.

Elevation of District from 1,281 feet to 458 feet O.D.

Area :—Land 47,511 acres.

Water 355 acres.

Land and Water 47,866 acres.

Population Census 1901 :—10,877.

Census 1911 :—12,337.

Estimated to middle of 1911 :—12,519.

Inhabited Houses Census 1901 :—2,519.

Census 1911 :—3,177.

New Houses erected during 1912 :—23.

Rateable Value :—£71,495.

Assessable Value :—£57,118.

Amount expended in Poor-Law Relief in the District during 1912 :—£877 - 17 - 9.

In sixteen Parishes no Poor-Law Relief at all was paid. The largest sum is paid at Eyam, viz. :—£110 - 1 - 6.

CATCLIFF, BAKWELL,

January 11th, 1913.

To the Chairman and Members of the Bakewell

Rural District Council.

My Lord Duke and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1912, which is the fortieth of my series, and which again forms a Summary of the Monthly Reports that have been presented to you, as well as a record of work done and an opinion of what is required in the future.

In an Annual Report so much appears unnecessary recapitulation to my Council, but they will remember that two other Authorities, the Local Government Board and the County Council, have not been made aware of many things that have come under the notice of my Council, and which they can only know by means of Annual Reports.

The year 1912 was universally one given up to rain, and there were one hundred and ninety-three rainy days, i.e., days upon which .01 of an inch or more of rain was registered in Bakewell. The total registered rainfall for the year being 42.94 inches. The heaviest rainfall since a record has been kept by Dr. Thomas Fentem at Bakewell. The heaviest fall took place in the months of July 5.85 inches and August 5.75 inches. The nearest other approach to the 1912 deluge was in 1910, when 42.26 inches of rain fell, the three wettest months that year being August 5.19 inches, November 5.78 inches, and December 5.48 inches. The only decently dry month, when showers are supposed to come and be so good for everything, April, was almost rainless, only 0.64 inch being recorded. Those who assert that "variety is charming" will surely be satisfied on comparing the years 1911 and 1912, the former one of brilliant sunshine and an equable rainfall, the other sunless, cold, and a deluge. I should be glad to receive information on this subject from any one who makes these observations in the Bakewell North Rural Sanitary District: they would be very interesting, and might on a question of a water supply be most useful to the Authority.

In my Annual Report for 1911 I pointed out that a matter of paramount importance would come into operation in 1912. The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911. I therein pointed out that a Sanitary Inspector could not possibly be expected to carry out the requirements of the Act, and I am glad to be able to put on record that my Council have taken advantage of the offer of the Derbyshire County Council to allow Nurses provided by the County Council to visit such cases.

(A.) Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

(1) Physical Features and General Character of the District.—I have so often described the physical features and general character of the district, that I need not trouble you to enter into the question again.

(2) Population.—The chief occupation of the inhabitants of the district are agricultural, lime-stone and sand-stone quarrying, boot and shoe manufacturing, and cotton and silk manufacture. The occupations carried on in my district which are likely to be most injurious to health are found amongst workers in mills and factories

where a number of persons work together in warm dusty rooms, and amongst persons employed at "banker" work in quarries and masons' sheds. These persons by inhaling the fine dust given off in tooling the stone are very liable to take on tubercular diseases, and so prevalent at one time was this condition amongst these workers that the name mill-stone makers' phthisis was given to it, and although mill-stone making has gone much out of existence, the name still remains in the localities. Phthisis is not found amongst lime-stone workers to such an extent as amongst those working in the sandstones.

(B.) Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Water Supply.—I regret to say that I cannot congratulate my Council in having done much, if anything, to improve the water supply in the districts previously mentioned in my Annual Reports. In 1903, after great trouble, I was enabled to give you at length the mode of water supply, its adequacy and character for every Township in my District—(Annual Report, 1903)—and as the defects were pointed out, I hoped something might be done to assist those in need. The cost of any scheme seemed prohibitive to any undertaking, and nothing very much has been done to relieve those districts I have frequently reported upon as calling for assistance. There is sufficient water on Abney Moor to supply most of my district with a beautiful water, besides which an enormous volume is running to waste from the old mine level into the River Wye in Taddington Dale.

A case of Plumbism, alleged to have been caused by drinking water from the Stoke Flat Scheme, came under observation in the early part of the year. A sample of water from the water supply of the house in which the patient lived was sent to the County Analyst on February 13th, and the result of that analysis was laid before the Council. You had two filter beds provided to check the plumbo-solvent action of the Stoke Flat water, and both these came into use on November 14th, 1911. Sometime after this only one filter bed was worked at one time, but after the occurrence of the case I have referred to, both filter beds have been in operation, and the result has been that no further case of lead poisoning has come under notice. Your Council are to be congratulated both upon having undertaken and carried through this work, and upon the good effect which has resulted therefrom.

Rivers and Streams.—I have in former Annual Reports, as well as in Monthly Reports, had to direct your attention to the Pollution of the rivers and streams in the district. Nothing has been done to abate the nuisance, nor can an abatement occur until sewerage schemes are provided, and this for small localities on the edge of rivers seems an impossibility. The only effort made in this direction is the building of septic tanks. One owner of property has gone to considerable expense to provide a block of house property on the edge of the River Derwent with a sewerage purifying system, but no public scheme has been formulated. The large rainfall of the past year produced a bigger volume of water which naturally flushed drains, and complaints of nuisances arising from sewers and drains, which were very common in 1911, were less in evidence in consequence.

Drainage and Sewerage.—During the year no system of sewerage has been undertaken. The cost of any undertaking of this character is at once the stumbling block. An argument used to me in favour of a do-nothing policy was "It did for folk afore-time, and I don't see why we should go to a lot of cost now," forgetting that times and circumstances are altering everything. The list I made of localities most in need of systems of drainage and sewerage in my Annual Report for 1910 may be referred to again as places still most in need of this provision.

Closet Accommodation—One of the most intolerable nuisances in my district is the filthy old-fashioned privy with its large open middenstead, which is a ready and convenient opening for the reception of every conceivable form of garbage and filth. These places were, as often as possible, built close to the house in the old days. As opportunity arises, I am having all such places removed from the vicinity of dwellings and built after an approved fashion, but I am of opinion that in all places where a water carriage system is in existence, owners of property should be called upon to substitute water closets for the uncleanly places that are such a danger and such a nuisance. A comparison of the following figures with those of last year will show that they are slowly, too slowly, disappearing. The approximate number of each type of closet in my district is as follows:—

(a)	Old Privy-midden	...	...	1215
(b)	Approved type of Privy	...	...	539
(c)	Earth Closets	...	...	5
(d)	Pail Closets	...	...	290
(e)	Water Closets	..	...	356

Scavenging.—Your Council have Urban Powers for the Scavenging of Eyam, Bradwell, Hathersage, Calver, and Tideswell, but in each place the work is done under contract and not by your workmen. I regard the question of adequate scavenging as one of the most important questions to which I ought to direct your attention, and I again earnestly appeal to you to adopt the means at their disposal for the systematic removal of the accumulations that are unfortunately to be met with in almost every part of my district. Every Township ought to be compelled to keep itself clean, but until a proper system of scavenging is promulgated and carried out under the direct control of the Council this state cannot be. The cost need not be very great, and the comfort of clean surroundings would surely be worth the three or four shillings a year that would have to be found by each house for the purpose. I know many instances where from two to three shillings are paid each time these places are emptied, and that comes round three or four times a year. Here there is room for complaint of cost which could easily by a proper system be lessened. The greatest sufferers are unfortunately those who are least able to help themselves. In my last Annual Report under this head, I directed your attention to the danger these filthy places were as breeding grounds for flies, and I endeavoured to point out the danger flies were in spreading disease. I am glad to be in a position to say that in my district there is quite a crusade against the fly, which I encourage on every opportunity. There is no Refuse Destructor in the district.

Sanitary Inspections of District.

I shall refer in a later portion of this Report to the work done under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, but I have set out in Tabular Form the work of the Sanitary Inspector in my district during the year. All houses in which infectious disease has occurred were disinfected by the Sanitary Inspector, and these include houses in which deaths have taken place from pulmonary tuberculosis. The number of houses dealt with under this heading was twenty-four.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR, 1912.

Bakewell Rural (North) Sanitary District.

Name of Inspector—THOS. HAWLEY.

Area of District—50,339 acres. *Estimated No. of Houses*—3,177.

New Houses erected, 1912—23.

	Informal Notices Served by Sanitary Inspector.	Legal Notices Served by Local Authority.	Nuisances Abated.
DWELLING HOUSES—			
Repaired	77	—	64
Closed as Unfit for Habitation.	Closed rather than remedy defects		2
Infected Houses Disinfected ...	—	—	24
DRAINAGE—			
No Disconnection of Waste Pipe ...	9	3	9
Defective Traps, Inlets, and Drains	54	4	46
Drains Obstructed	17	2	17
CLOSETS AND ASHPITS—			
Insanitary Privies and Ashpits ...	53	—	42
Insufficient Closet Accommodation	6	1	5
Conversion of Privies into w.c.'s ...	47	5	47
Defective Water Closets	3	3	3
OTHER DEFECTS—			
Surfaces of Courts and Yards ...	7	—	7
Eaves-Spouts and Down-Spouts ...	29	9	20
Urinals Defective	3	—	3
Water Supply	1	—	1
Offensive Accumulations	14	—	14
Animals improperly kept	1	—	1
Pigsties	3	—	3
Smoke Nuisances	—	—	—
Overcrowding	1	1	1
Foul Condition of Houses	2	—	2
Totals	327	28	311
	Number on Register.	Inspections Made.	Notices Served.
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops ...	66	98	5
Bakehouses	29	71	—
Slaughterhouses	17	86	9
Offensive Trades	—	—	—
Common Lodging-houses	2	23	2
Totals	114	278	16

Action taken by Inspector against spread of Infectious Disease—Disinfectants supplied—Rooms sprayed with Formalin.

Samples of Water submitted for Analysis—One

Other Action taken—

(Signed) THOS. HAWLEY.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws and Regulations.

There are seventeen licensed slaughter-houses in the district, one butcher kills his cattle in a slaughter-house outside my district. All these places are regularly inspected, eighty-six visits of a formal character have been paid, as well as other surprise visits by the Inspector and myself.

There are two Common Lodging Houses in the district, both at Stoney Middleton. They are both delapidated structures, one especially so, and this one has given rise to great trouble in the past. The lodging houses have been inspected twenty-three times.

There are twenty-nine Bake-houses on the register, and seventy-one visits have been paid to these places by Mr. Hawley, in addition to which I have made visits alone. The Bake-houses in my district are always found to be clean and well kept.

There are no cellar dwellings, and no offensive trades carried on in the district.

Schools.—The number of Public Elementary Schools in the district is twenty-four. The most important sanitary improvement which has been carried out in this department during the year has been the removal of foul privy-middens at Stoney Middleton. These have been replaced by wash down pedestal closets, each having a separate adequate flushing tank operated by hand. At these same Schools an offensive urinal placed in too public a position has been replaced by a more satisfactory convenience. Work is in progress to improve the out offices at the Tideswell Sherwood Road School, and I hope similar work will be carried out at the Tideswell Church of England School, where much needed improvement in this direction is called for. I am now able each year to report progress in school hygiene in my district, and this is a most satisfactory feature.

The Medical Inspection of school children is carried out by the Education Committee of the Derbyshire County Council. The School Medical Officer appointed by this Authority has, in my district, paid sixty-five visits of inspection to the schools. He has examined four hundred and four children during the year in the routine examinations he has made, and in addition to these forty-one other children at the wish of the parents or guardians of such children. This makes a total of four hundred and forty-five children examined during the year.

Food, (a) Milk Supply.—The Bakewell Rural District being one in which the grazing of cattle is largely carried on, a very considerable quantity of milk is produced and sent into the principal surrounding cities and towns. Probably most is sent to Manchester, and as the Corporation of Manchester is particularly careful with the control of milk distributed within their area, and as no notification has reached me from that centre during 1912 of any complaint of the condition of the milk, either as containing the germs of tubercle or other infection, I am of opinion that that fact goes to show that the wholesomeness of the milk produced within my district is satisfactory. The regulations made by you under Section 18 of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-shop Order of 1885, came into operation on October 1st, 1907. All Dairies and Cowsheds are inspected as a matter of routine, and at such other times as may be necessary. The number of Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-shops on the Register at the close of the year was sixty-six. The chief defects one finds in the Cowsheds are that they are inadequately lighted and ventilated. This is chiefly in those which have been erected many years ago, before much attention was directed to them, and when it would appear from what one finds that there must have been a very prevalent idea that cows, for some reason, did not require daylight. In recently constructed cowsheds the provision of both lighting and ventilation are looked after, and the older buildings, are being improved in that respect as much as is possible. A test is being made during the winter by a Body controlling a herd of cows kept for the production of milk, one half being housed in more or less open cowsheds, the other half in cowsheds as usually found in this County. A record is being kept of the amount of milk produced under each condition, and its food value. I have little doubt of what will be the result of this investigation. There are approximately some six hundred milk cows within the North Division of the Bakewell Rural District, and as the area in acres is 50,389, these figures give an average of one cow to every 83 acres approximately.

No case of tuberculosis milk came under observation during the year,

(b) Other Foods.—No unwholesome food was found exposed for sale during 1912, and no action was necessary under Section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

The Slaughter Houses have already been dealt with, but I may say in this section that the only satisfactory solution of this question is the provision of Public Abattoirs under the control of a public body, in the more popular centres. It would then be much more easy to control the methods under which meat is produced for human consumption.

(c) Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—Your Authority has taken no action under these Acts. Their provisions are carried out by the County Council.

Housing.—During 1912 the number of dwelling houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, is 717. Add to these the number inspected during 1911, viz., 173, and you get a total of 890 houses so inspected. When one bears in mind that the number of inhabited houses in my district at the Census 1911 was 3,177, if only half of these come under the description of the houses to be inspected under this Act, and this figure is certainly much too low, we have 1,588 houses to be inspected. At the present rate of progress the district will not, even with these figures, be covered within the present year. I do not think it possible for Mr. Hawley to carry on this work more expeditiously than he is doing and do his other work as a Sanitary Inspector as well, and I am still of opinion it would be well to give him temporary assistance in the way of a special officer for this work only, for six months. This special officer should not be a novice at this work, but a well qualified Sanitary Inspector used to duties of this character. The mere inspection of the houses is not what takes up so much time, but a very large amount of clerical work, in the way of making out notices, correspondence, and so on, is very great. I gave you similar advice in my Annual Report for last year, and I do so again, not without taking the matter into very serious consideration from every point of view, the monetary consideration as well as from the point of view of the health of the district, and I do think that the salary which would be paid the temporary assistant officer would be money well spent.

The number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation was two, both of them were at Chelmorton, and I recommended your Authority to take steps to secure the closing of these two houses. Closing

Orders were however not made, your Authority directing that the owner be required to render these houses fit for human habitation, and giving two calendar months within which to do the work. In the meantime the then owner sold both these houses and the purchaser elected to close both houses rather than incur the expense of carrying out the work which would have been needed to render them fit for human habitation. I am of opinion he took the more economic and wiser course.

With regard to 127 of the houses, certain defects were found and remedied by the owners without it being necessary to advise the making of Closing Orders.

The general character of the defects found may be classified as follows:—

- 1.—Defective ventilation. This is usually because the windows do not open sufficiently or not at all.
- 2.—Dampness of walls, caused by defective guttering and downspouting.
- 3.—Defective floors.
- 4.—Defective house drain.
- 5.—Foul privy-middens, improperly constructed.
- 6.—Want of dry area around outside walls, the houses in some cases being built into the ground. This is a frequent cause of dampness of the house.

The general character of the houses in the district will be ascertained from a perusal of the foregoing paragraph, and the sufficiency for the working classes is in most parts of the district enough for the needs.

Some cases of overcrowding came under our notice, but they were at once abated without legal action.

Plans have been submitted and approved for the erection of twenty-three houses, one Institution to contain dormitories, and one private residential School. The following Table gives the character and situations of these erections:—

The Institution is at Edensor, and takes the place of an Hotel which has been closed.

Three of the large houses are at Nether Padley.

Two of the large houses are at Grindleford Bridge, in the Parish of Eyam Woodlands.

Two of the large houses are at Eyam.

Seven cottages in Tideswell.

Six cottages in Edensor.

One cottage at Chelmorton.

Two bungalows at Froggatt.

No new building is now occupied until Plans have been before the Plans Committee of the Council, and the Plans approved. During the construction your Officers take opportunities of visiting the buildings so as to see that approved Plans are being carried out.

Workshops, Work-places, etc.—There are twenty-one Factories and one hundred and eighteen Workshops in the district. These places have been inspected from time to time during the year. I have nothing of moment to direct your attention to under this heading, and the details of the work done will be found in a Table appended to this Report.

(C). Sanitary Administration of the District.

1.—The Staff engaged in controlling the Sanitary Administration of the district in addition to myself, the Medical Officer of Health, there is a whole-time Sanitary Inspector, who also acts as Sanitary Surveyor. The need for the Sanitary Inspector having help temporarily I have alluded to under the section dealing with housing of the district.

2.—The Hospital accommodation available for the reception of infectious diseases consists of six beds provided for Scarlet Fever, and eight for Small-pox. This is controlled by the Haddon Joint Hospital Board, and this Hospital accommodation is all that is provided for the six sanitary districts which make up the Haddon Joint Hospital District. I have reported so often that this is totally inadequate for the needs of the district that I need not labour that question here. There is no difficulty in persuading patients to enter the hospital for treatment, the hardship comes when one has to decline to send patients wishful to go, as under the present circumstances, happens unfortunately too often, and whose removal is most desirable from the public health point of view, because the beds which are provided are full. No beds are provided for Diphtheria or Enteric Fever. This is most unfortunate, for experience goes to show that hospital treatment of Diphtheria gives greater chances of recovery to the person suffering, to say nothing of lessening the risk of infection to others. I hope during the present year the policy of procrastination will be given up, and something done of a practical nature to provide a most pressing need.

3.—There are no Local Acts in force in the district. The adopted Acts, or parts of Acts, which are in force in the district, with the date upon which they came into operation are as follows:

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, adopted February 27th, 1893.

So much of Part III of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, as applies to Rural Districts, adopted June 14th, 1897.

4.—Chemical and bacteriological investigations are carried out in the County Council Laboratories at Derby without cost to this district,

(D.) Prevalence of and Control Over Infectious Diseases.

Scarlet Fever.—Twenty-six cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during 1912. These cases were scattered up and down the district, and in the main were single infections brought into the district, and our efforts to confine the outbreak to the persons primarily attacked were successful. The largest number of cases occurred at Stoney Middleton, from which village nine of the cases were notified. Investigation showed that there had been no Scarlet Fever in or near Stoney Middleton during the year, and there was no history of communication with possible outside infection beyond the district. A man, of the tramp class, with five children, had been staying in a Common Lodging House at Stoney Middleton from October 29th. Two of these children, aged nine and eleven, attended the Stoney Middleton School for four days, sitting with the two children who were first notified as having Scarlet Fever, and the next three children who were notified as being attacked had sat in close proximity. The man, with the children, left Stoney Middleton on November 4th, (the first notification reaching me on November 8th,) and all traces of them were lost. It is most probable that the children who accompanied this man brought the infection into the School. The question has been raised whether itinerant children of this kind can be refused entrance to a Public Elementary School, but it appears they cannot. They were without doubt sent to school to be taken care of whilst the man and his three other children “worked” the district, during their stay at Stoney Middleton, which extended over five days. In the interests of children attending Public

Elementary Schools the Head Teacher ought to have discretionary powers to admit or refuse children of this class, and if they must be admitted they ought to be segregated. The question of taking children of tender age like these on tramp at all is a question calling for attention, and the notice of the Government might well be directed to it, as a matter of urgency.

The next largest number of cases of Scarlet Fever, five, occurred in one family at Edensor. No cause for this outbreak could be ascertained, and no other case arose therefrom. The type here appears to have been exceedingly mild in character.

Nine of the cases of Scarlet Fever went into hospital for treatment, and others would have done so had beds been available.

Diphtheria.—Of the nine cases of Diphtheria four occurred at Great Hucklow. The first of them was notified on February 28th, and was traced to a case in a neighbouring centre. The School was visited at once and swabs taken from the throats of all children who had been in contact with this sufferer, and all children who had any throat symptoms. All these proved negative on examination, and the outbreak was limited to the child first attacked. The next case was notified on August 17th. This was a child who came with a party of adults and children to the Holiday Homes at Great Hucklow, on August 10th, for a week in the country. The child was not well on August 11th, was seen by a medical practitioner on August 14th, who sent a swab for examination, and as this showed it to be a case of Diphtheria he notified. On visiting these Homes I found that the child had been mixing freely with the other members of the party, and was even then preparing to travel home with the party that very day by Midland Railway, so as to make room for another party who were then arriving at the Homes for a week's holiday. I had the child at once isolated in the most suitable room, and the dormitory in which she had slept was disinfected. The child came from the Manchester district, and that Authority sent a motor ambulance for her and transferred her into one of their Isolation Hospitals.

The next case notified from Great Hucklow was a youth aged 16, who came to the Holiday Homes from Duckinfield on August 17th, and returned home by train on August 24th. The certificate of notification did not reach me until August 27th, two days after the boy had gone home. I immediately wrote to the Medical

Officer of Health for Duckinfield, notifying him of this case, and asking him for certain particulars, but my letter has remained unacknowledged. The diagnosis in this case was also verified bacteriologically.

The fourth case of Diphtheria was notified from Great Hucklow on December 11th. I found that death had taken place two days before the notification of the disease reached me. This child had recently come from Brough, in the Chapel-en-le-Frith district, and had been attending the School at Hope, where, the notifying practitioner informed me, two cases of Diphtheria, complicated with Measles, had occurred. He informed me that this child also had Measles in addition to Diphtheria. The child was interred on the day the notification reached me, and the house was disinfected as soon as the funeral had left.

I have gone into the cases of Diphtheria at Great Hucklow in detail, so that it may be made clear that each outbreak was distinct from the other, and the infection in each instance was brought into the district from without.

The case at Cressbrook, which unfortunately ended fatally, was in a child who was taken on holiday to Glasgow, came into contact with relatives suffering from Diphtheria there, returned home, sickened, and died. No other cases arose therefrom.

Enteric Fever.—Two cases of Enteric Fever was notified, one at Grindleford Bridge, the other at Stoney Middleton.

At the house in which the case occurred at Stoney Middleton serious sanitary defects were found. These had attention and were remedied. Happily the case recovered.

With reference to the case at Grindleford Bridge, I have good authority for believing that this was not a case of Enteric Fever at all. It is a pity that a blood examination was not made, as was suggested, for then the matter would have been more certainly cleared up. I found no defective sanitary conditions about the house, nor was there any history of the risk of infection from elsewhere by food or otherwise. This case also recovered.

Whooping-Coughs.—Whooping-Cough was prevalent at Hathersage, Tideswell, Edensor, and Pilsley.

Schools or Departments which were closed during the year for illness amongst the scholars were:—

Tideswell C. of E., Infant Dept. From May 30 to June 30 for									
									Whooping Cough.
Tideswell Council,	„	„	„	„	„	to June 21	„	„	
Pilsley					„	Oct. 23 to Nov. 11	„	„	
Hathersage C. of E.	„	„	„	„	Nov. 7 to	„	25	„	„
Hathersage R. C.	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„

The aid of bacteriology in diagnosis is made use of chiefly in cases suspicious of Diphtheria and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Whenever a case of notifiable disease is reported to me as occurring in a house in which children of a school age live, I notify the head Teacher of the school affected advising, if need be, the exclusion of those scholars and for what period. I am advised by school Teachers of the incidence of non-notifiable disease among children attending their Schools, and in this way I am able to get early information of the outbreak of such illness.

After a case of infectious disease is declared free from infection or is otherwise disposed of the house is disinfected with a Formalin Spray, the rooms are washed down, and then fully exposed to air. I have again to direct your attention to the need there is of means for the disinfection of bedding, clothing and other articles. A steam disinfector is very much wanted, and as other neighbouring Sanitary Authorities would probably be glad to make use of it, some portion of its cost might be recouped in that way.

(E.) Prevalence of and Control Over Tuberculosis.

Nine cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, of these nine, five had died before the end of the year. Two left the district as soon as they were notified and, having refused their address, all efforts to trace them was lost, two are living at the present time.

From this record you will readily understand that there appears to be a reluctance to notify these cases until they are so far advanced as to make the diagnosis one of absolute certainty, and proved by the demonstration of tubercle bacilli in the sputum. When this is possible it means that the case has advanced so far that a cure, if one results, is a matter of longer time and of less certainty, than if it came under observation earlier. I hope to see the provision of Tuberculin Dispensaries in sufficient numbers, so that each part of my district may have the advantage these places afford in making a more early diagnosis. Another factor which

must at first militate against an early notification is the fear on the part of the medical attendant of thereby doing his patient harm in his employment, but a tactful dealing with such notifications by all concerned with them will, I have no doubt, remove this feeling. It cannot be too widely known that these notifications do not bring the cases within the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, and the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations provide that they do not subject the sufferers to any restriction, prohibition, or disability, affecting himself or his employment, and neither he nor the person in charge of him are liable to any of the penalties enumerated in the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act.

You will observe from a perusal of Table III of the Local Government Board that my district is credited with seven deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, whilst I have just now said that five only of those notified have succumbed. The difference in these figures is accounted for by the fact that two persons usually resident in the district have died outside that area, but in estimating the actual number of deaths I have included them.

Whenever a case has been notified the house has been visited and information sought, and, with the exception of the two cases who immediately left the district, readily given. We have endeavoured to make the patient and his friends feel that we have entered into a partnership with them, the object of which is the cure of the sufferer. Advice where it appears to be needed, as to the mode of living and disposal of sputum for the protection of others, has been given. At the close of the year arrangements were made for the assistance in future of the Derbyshire County Council Health Visitors with these cases, and I am sure these will be a great advantage to those affected as well as their friends.

There is no Sanatorium at present in the district, but the County Council have an extensive scheme of Tuberculosis Dispensaries which will embrace the whole of my district when it comes into complete operation.

(F.) Investigation of Other Diseases.

There has been no excessive incidence of any particular disease in my district during the year. The number of Diarrhoeal diseases was less than one usually expects, and only two deaths were attributed to this cause, one being in an infant under four weeks old. The climatic conditions during the Summer months were those which did not encourage the breeding of flies, and ex-

perience shows that the extent of this class of disease varies *pari passu* with the number of these pests. This being so, each householder, should regard it as a duty he owes not only to himself but to the public at large to prevent as much as possible the accumulation of refuse heaps, which are first the breeding ground of these creatures, and secondly the places from which they carry infection.

The largest number of deaths from any particular disease is from Organic Heart Disease, of which nineteen were recorded. This represents a death rate of 1.5 per 1000 of the estimated population. I hope that one effect of the medical inspection of school children will be a diminution of this death rate, for cases in which undue heart strain is evident will come to light and precautions will be taken at a time when it is to be hoped treatment will have an effect in preventing the occurrence of Organic Heart Disease developing in some at any rate of these cases. This is one reason why I should like to see medical inspection extended to all school children, whether attending elementary or secondary schools, and probably this much to be hoped for advance in preventive medicine will take place.

(G.) Means for Preventing Mortality in Child-Birth and Infancy.

The Midwives' Act, 1902, is administered by the County Council, who have a very efficient staff to deal with this matter. No cases of Puerperal Fever happily occurred.

The Notification of Birth's Act, 1907, has not been adopted by your Council.

The infantile death rate, 73.2 per 1000 births, must be regarded as a very satisfactory figure, and compares very favourably with that of England and Wales. It is the lowest I have been able to record for some years, notwithstanding the fact that during those years the deaths of infants under one year of age have not been excessive.

(H.) Vital Statistics of the District.

These will be readily appreciated by a study of the comprehensive Tables of the Local Government Board appended to this Report. They are full of interest, and will well repay a perusal.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Duke and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

PHILIP S. FENTEM.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1912 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

BAKEWELL RURAL DISTRICT (NORTHERN DIVISION).

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		Transferable Deaths.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1907	11040	283	—	25·4	181	16·3	—	5	32	113·07	186	16·8
1908	11065	276	—	24·9	134	12·1	1	1	25	90·5	134	12·1
1909	11091	316	—	28·4	151	13·6	—	2	26	88·2	153	13·7
1910	11117	272	—	24·4	153	13·7	—	2	24	88·2	155	13·9
1911	12373	245	—	19·8	167	13·4	3	19	33	134·6	174	14·06
1912	12519	273	—	21·8	150	11·9	5	11	20	73·2	161	12·7

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)...47,866 acres.

Total population of all ages 12337

Number of inhabited houses 3177 } At Census of 1911.

Average number of persons per house ... 3·8 }

TABLE II.

**Cases of Infectious Disease notified during
the year 1912.**

BAKEWELL RURAL DISTRICT (NORTHERN DIVISION).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of cases Notified.		Total cases notified in each locality of the District.														Total cases removed to Hospital.								
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years						Bradwell	Calver	Curbar	Edensor	Eyam Woodlands	Hathersage	Hucklow, Great	Litton & Cressbrook	Longstone, Great		Padley	Stoney Middleton	Sheldon	Stoke	Tideswell	Whiston		
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.																		
		65 & upwards																							
Small-pox	...																								
Cholera (C) Plague (P)...	...																								
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)...	9	...	7	1	1	...								4	1	...					3	1	...		
Erysipelas.....	7	...				1	5	1	...		1	1	1	...	1	...		2		1	...				
Scarlet Fever	26	...	6	19	...	1	...		3	1	...	5	3	...		2	2	9	1	...					9
Typhus Fever.....	...																								
Enteric Fever.....	2	...				1	1	...					1	...				1	...						
Relapsing Fever (R) Continued Fever (C)...	...																								
Puerperal Fever.....	...																								
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...																								
Poliomyelitis	...																								
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...																								
Totals	44	...	6	26	2	4	5	1	3	1	1	6	4	1	4	2	2	12	1	1	3	1		9	

With one or possibly two exceptions all cases of Scarlet Fever were anxious to be sent to Hospital, but there was no accommodation. All the Diphtheria cases would have gone to an Isolation Hospital had one been provided.

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals, Sanatoria, &c.—Whitworth Hospital, Darley Dale, six beds for Scarlet Fever only, for combined Districts. Small-pox Hospital, Water Grove, eight beds. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, Two.

TABLE III.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING YEAR 1912.

BAKEWELL RURAL DISTRICT (NORTHERN DIVISION).

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.								
				All Ages.	Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 & under 25 years	25 & under 45 years	45 & under 65 years	65 and upwards.
All causes	Certified	...	...	146	20	...	3	2	3	13	33	72
	Uncertified	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Enteric Fever				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough				1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup				3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Influenza				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis(Pulmonary Tuberculosis)				7	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...
Tuberculous Meningitis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases				1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease... ..				13	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	4
Rheumatic Fever				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease				19	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	7
Bronchitis				18	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	12
Pneumonia (all forms)				9	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa and Enteritis				2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Appendicitis Typhlitis				2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver				1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Alcoholism				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease				3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Puerperal Fever				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition				1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malfor- mation, including Premature Birth				12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide				8	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	1
Suicides				1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other defined Diseases				58	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	48
Diseases ill-defined or unknown...				2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
				161	20	...	3	3	4	16	37	78

TABLE IV.

BAKEWELL RURAL DISTRICT (NORTHERN DIVISION).

INFANT MORTALITY, 1912.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages
under 1 Year.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
All causes	{ Certified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions ...	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Laryngitis ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis ...	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Diarrhoea ...	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Enteritis ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Premature Birth ...	..	4	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	5
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	2	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	4
Other causes ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		8	3	1	2	14	3	2	..	1	20

Nett Births } legitimate ... 271
in the year } illegitimate ... 2

Nett Deaths in } legitimate ...
the year of } illegitimate ...

PHILIP S. FENTEM,

January 6th, 1913.

Medical Officer of Health.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops, & Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecu- tions. (4)
FACTORIES ... (Including Factory Laundries)	25	...	...
WORKSHOPS ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	157	9	...
Total	182	9	...

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops & Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ...	2	2	...	...
Other nuisances ...	5	5	...	...
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	1	1	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses	1	1	...	...
	9	9	...	...

3.—Home Work.

(No Outworkers.)

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Tailors ...	3
Dressmakers ...	10
Bakers ...	29
Butchers ...	17
Saddlers ...	2
Blacksmiths ...	17
Joiners, &c. ...	19
Boot & Shoemakers ...	21
Total number of workshops on Register	118

5.—Other Matters.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act.	5
Notified by H.M. Inspector	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	5

January 11th, 1913.

PHILIP S. FENTEN,

Medical Officer of Health.